responsible position of Ways and Means. The Chair-

responsible position of Ways and Means. The Chairmanships of the Committees are divided up as follows:

To the Know-Nothings—Ways and Means, Colleges, &c., Agriculture, Joint Library.

To the Republicans—Commerce and Navigation, Canals, Grievances, Erection and Division of Towns and Counties, Claims, Medical Societies and Colleges, Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, State Charitable Institutions, Manufacture of Salt, State Prisons, Engressed Bills, Charitable and Religious Societies, Expenditures of the Executive Department, Judiciary.

To the Whig—Frowler! Public Lands.

To the Whig—Frowler! Public Lands.

To the Democrats—Railroads, Insurance Companies, Privileges and Elections, Politions of Aliens, Incorporation of Cities and Villages, Trade and Manufactures, Militia and Public Defense, Roads and Bridges, Indian Affairs, Printing, Expenditures of the Heuse.

The Speaker also announced the selections he had made for the subordinate officers of the House. They

made for the subordinate officers of the House. They are as follows:

Sergeant-t-Arms-George B. Wooldridge,
Assistant Sergeant-al-Arms-A. R. Quimly.
Doorkeeper-Thomas McLean.

1st Assistant Doorkeeper-John Davis.
2nd Assistant Doorkeeper-John Davis.
2nd Assistant Doorkeeper-Henry White.
Postmaster-George Shorrill.
Assistant Postmaster-Henry P. Mayo.
Doorkeeper Ladies' Gallery-Shaudanett Wheeler.
Doorkeeper Lower Gallery-Peter Kearney.
Doorkeeper Clockroom-David Laraben.
Jantior-Gilbert B. Thorn.
The Clerk's appointments of Deputies, which complete the working machinery of the Legislature, have also been made. They are as follows: Ornon Archer, of Wayne County; C. M. Scholefield, of Oneida

of Wayne County; C. M. Scholefield, of Oneida County; Gerard M. Stevens, of Kings County; and J. B. Cushnian, of Oneida County.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1856. George G. Dunn, Humphrey Marshall, Stephens, Clingman, and other leaders of the various Anti-Banks factions held long and earnest conferences in the House to-day. It is understood that their subject was a scheme of Dunn's to pass by their united strength a resolve ruling out all past candidates, and providing that any one else may be elected by a plurality. The scheme will doubtless be matured this evening. Several Banks men were away sick beside those who had paired. Bayard Clarke has gone home. As neither side was prepared for action, the House, after three ballots, adjourned at an early hour. There is a

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

general expectation of something decisive to-

H. G.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thesday, Jan. 22, 1856.

Mr. BOYCE offered the following:

Whereas, Our relations with Great Britain are of the most threatening character, indicating that we may be on the eve of the most starding events; and, Whereas, It is the imperative duty of the House at this juncture of imminent peril not to ablicate its great mission, but to fulful it by organizing, if possible on such a basis as will give peace to our distracted country, and easile it to prosent an undivided front to the common enemy; therefore,

Resolved. That the Conservative elements of this House should unite in a sincere effort to elect a Speaker who will represent the great ideas of peace for ourselves, and the sword for

Resolved. That the Combined with the second of the second will represent the great ideas of peace for ourselves, and the sword for the stranger.

Mr. STEPHENS hoped the gentleman would be permitted to state the facts on which he made the announcement that we are on the eve of a war. If it was so, he knew nothing about it.

Objections were made to any explanations.

On the motion of Mr. MORGAN the resolution was tabled.

Mr. McMULLEN made an ineffectual effort to re-

seind the resolution prohibiting debate.

Mr. TYSON offered a resolution that the candidate for Speaker who shall at any time hereafter receive the highest number of votes from a quorum of mem-

bers, though less than a majority of votes, be declared elected Speaker, provided that he and each of the other candidates shall have the appointment of the Standing Committees in proportion to the number of

Washingrox, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1856.
Senator Douglas, in a letter dated at Cleveland, says that be cannot fix any time when he will be here. He has had an operation performed, on his threat which

that be cannot fix any time when he will be here. He has had an operation performed on his throat, which has caused him much delay.

Amid conflicting statements, information from an authentic source warrants the assertion that so far from a special Message relative to our foreign affairs being about to be sent to either branch of Congress, it has not at any time been contemplated, much less has it been the subject of Cabinet consultation. Though this Government has demanded the recall of Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls engaged in recruiting for the Crimea, it can as confidently be stated that there has been no purpose in or out of the Cabinet to withdraw Mr. Buchanan from England, unless at his own request.

withdraw Mr. Buchanan from Engana, unless at the Negotiations between Great Britain and the United States are still open, dispatches having been seat out by the last steamer, and nothing has occurred since the transmission of the President's Message to Congress to change the aspect of our relations abroad. Mr. Boyce's resolution, offered in the House to-day, declaring our relations with Great Britain to be of the most serious character, and indicating that we may be on the eve of startling events, was not, as supposed, submitted with the consent or knowledge of the Exceutive, but was Mr. Boyce's independent proposition.

WNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1856.
No. 32. Robert A. Parker et al. vs. Wm. Overman.—Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decision of the Circuit Court of Arkansas with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to enter a decree therein annulling the deed of the Sheriff to Overman, and in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

this Court.

No. 34. Wm. Jones et al. vs. Wm. S. Johnston.—
Justice Neison delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decision of the Circuit Court of Illinois,
and remanding the cause with directions to award

No. 155. Argument was continued on the motion to

No. 155. Argument was continued on the hocoto dian ice the cause by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, for the plaintifi, in opposition to it, and concluded by the Hon. J. P. Benjamin in support of it.

No. 44. John B. Craighead et al. appellants vs. Jos. E. and Alexander Wilson.—Argument commenced by the Hon. Miles Taylor for appellants.

AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1856.

The American State Council of Virginia, recently in session at Richmond, adjourned on Saturday.

Mr. Botts offered a resolution striking out the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform.

ection of the Philadelphia platform.

The resolution was rejected, and the entire platform Approved.

P. A. Bolling and J. D. Imboeten were elected

delegates at large to the National Convention. LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

New-Onleans, Monday, Jan. 22, 1856.
The Louisiana Legislature organized yesterday, all be officers being Democrats.

FROM HAVANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1856.

The Black Warrior has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 18th inst. She experienced heavy weather during her entire passage.

Mdle. Rachel still remains at Havana.

The weather recently has been the coldest ever experienced in Cuba.

The Sugar market is active, and the supply unequal to the demand. White 111 212 reals 2 arrobe, value of the coldest ever experienced in Cuba. FROM HAVANA.

to the demand. White 11] #13] reals P arrobe: yellow, 9] #11] reals P arrobe. Molasses, clayed, 8 reals. Muscovado, 9 reals P keg.

FROM TEXAS. NEW-ORLEARS, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1856.

By the steamer Louisiana we have Galveston dates
to the 19th. The weather throughout Texas has been
exceedingly cold. At Clarksville, Red River County.

snow has remained on the ground since last December. The Brazos River is frozen so firmly that at Traco cams crossed on the ice.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. The following are the tootings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Ca. Bal Stock. \$31,960,000 Due to other Banks. 5,578,000
Leans and Discounts. 51,756,000 Deposits. 14,511,000
Leans and Discounts. 51,756,000 Circulation. 7,713,000
Due from other Bks. 7,487,956

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE......ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1856.

SING-SING PRISON.

Mr. Z. CLARK presented a petition from the Agent and Wardens of the State Prison at Sing Sing, praying the Legislature to make an appropriation sufficient to cover the expense of rebuilding the hat-shop, &c., destroyed by fire on the 6th of September last. They estimate that \$14,000 will be required to make the necessary repairs. They also solicit an appropriation for the purpose of having built a Reservoir, within the Prison walls, for the better protection of the buildings in case of fire. They estimate the expense of a Reservoir at \$3,000.

THE FACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY The Committee on Commerce reported in favor of amending the charter of this company, by fixing the price of each share at \$100, and the number of Di-

THE INSURANCE LAW. THE INSURANCE LAW.

Messrs. KELLLY and NICHOLS gave notice of an intension to introduce bills amendatory of the General Insurance Law. When introduced there will be three bills on file amendatory of that law.

EILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading: To prevent the racing of horses or other animals in Queen County.

To incorporate the Brooklyn City Hospital. MR BROOKS WANTS TO KNOW SOMETHING

MR. BROOKS WANTS TO KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT THE GENERAL FUND.

Mr. B. moved the adoption of the following:
Resolved. That the Controller be requested to inform the Senate what see and have been the rates of interest received by the Department on the General Fund, so far as it has been deposited in any of the Banks of the City of Albany, specifying the names of the Banks and the aggregate of the deposit each paid per annum for the use of money necessarily borrowed by the State for temporary purposes, and from what institutions, if any, in the City of Aibany.

At the suggestion of Mr. UPHAM it was laid on the table.

the table. PETITIONERS MUST PUT THEIR PRAYERS IN

Mr. BROOKS moved the following, which was

adopted:
Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Joint Rules report
to the Senate upon the expediency of requiring memorialists to
the Legislature to furnish to each of the members and officers of
the Legislature printed copies of their petitions, with billies nexed, on all matters of a local, private or corporate character
which they may desire to bring to the attention of the Senate
or Assembly. Assembly.
ILLEGAL VOTING IN NEW-YORK CITY.

which they may desire to bring to the attention of the Senate or Assembly.

BLEGAL VOTING IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. BROOKS this morning introduced a bill which has for its object the prevention of illegal voting in the City of New-York. It is precisely similar to the one before the Senate last Winter, and was at that time published in The Tribure. It is claimed that its tailure to be enacted then was not owing to any demerits of the bill, but simply to the want of time and a full appreciation of its importance on the part of legislators. The following are its provisions:

SECTION I, It shall be the duty of the Commen Council of the City of New-York to cause to be provided, at least nae week preceding the first Monday in October, in each year, an office in some certain and convenient place in each desired of said city, which office shall also, if practicable, be accurred for the purpose of holding the polls at the annual election in November; and to cause to be prepared suitable books or registers, one for each election district, and renew the same from year to year, which books shall be so arranged as that each may contain a separate ist of the persons entitled to vote, residing in the election district to which its refers, alphabetically arranged according to their respective surrannes, and to show in separate columns the name at full length, and the residence by the number of the swelling, if any there he, if none, an accurate location of the same, and the name of the street, court, alley, avenue or lane of each present to be registered increin, and the nowspayers where the notices of election will meet on the first Monday in October to take a perfect as near as may be, list of all persons qualified and entitled to vote rate elections, in their respective districts, and shall specify the office in each election district where the Inspectors of Election will meet for that perpose; and be shall cause handblist to be posted up in at least two the meeting of the Inspectors of Illection will meet on the first Monday

test as early as 1 o'clock p. in., on at least two of the Saurdays in said October.

Sic. 3. If any erron shall offer or claim to be registered as a veter, whom meither of the Inspectors shall know to be entatled to vote in that District, or who shall be challenged by any person entitled to vote in that District, staing briefly the ground of such challenge, the said Inspectors, or one of them, shall administer to the person so challenged, the oath, and require true anise ers to the questions now provided by law to test the qualifications of voters at elections, or so many of them as may be deemed pertinent and proper; and if he give any willind or corrupt missiatement in the answers to said questions, he shall be adulated suitly of willful and corrupt perjury; and it he shall be adulated suitly of willful and corrupt perjury; and it he shall be adulated suitly of willful and corrupt perjury; and it he shall be adulated suitly of willful and corrupt perjury; and it he shall be adulated suitly of willful and corrupt perjury; and it he shall be adulated and the shall be judged guilty of willful and corrupt perjury; and it he shall use to answer fully and satisfactorily any of said questions, shall be adjudged guilty of willful and corrupt perjury; and the shall refuse to answer fully and satisfactorily any of said esistions, the Inspectors shall not enter his name on said regiser, and no person shall be registered unless the Inspectors tisfied that he is a legally qualified voter of said Ward, or will come such by the then next election. The names of persons he shall not personally present themselves to he resistered, as he entered if they are known to the inspectors, or shall proved by satisfactory testimony upon out, to be qualified solved the selection Determined the hall cause his name to be registered more than one Election Determined to a qualified voter in the Ward be registered, knowing he is not a qualified voter in the Ward. more than one Election Bietrict, or who shall cause his man be registered, knowing he is not a qualified voter in the War District where said registry is made, or will not be by the en next election; and any person causing, adding or abettin y person in either of said acts, shall be punished to each any cry offense, by a fine not exceeding \$500 nor less than \$50 d by imprisonment in the City Pentientlary for not less than

and by imprisonment in the City Pentientiary for not less than one year.

St.c. 5. The said Inspectors shall complete the said registry on the third Saturday of October, and shall then cause one bundred copies thereof to be immediately printed, and shall post up said list in at least twenty public places in said district, and if the remaining copies, each Inspector may take twenty amidistribute them to such persons in the district as he may deem distribute them to such persons in the district as he may deem around the pells and used by the Inspectors on election-day. A notice shall be prefixed to said printed list, stating that out a staturday next precoding the election, the Inspectors will meet at their office from 8 o'clock a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m., and from 5 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., to decide on written objections to said the saileast one day provious to said Saturday, and signed and sworm to by the elector raising such objection to the best of his knowledge and bellef; and the Inspectors shall accordingly meet at such time, but no objection shall be contended. to said office at least one day provious to said Saturday, and signed and swort to by the selector raising such objection to the best of his knowledge and bellef; and the Inspectors shall accordingly meet at such time, but no objection shall be entermined against any person who was challenged at the formation of the register, unless for some cause arising since his name was, after investigation, placed thereon; and it shall be the duty of said inspectors or their clerk, to cause notice of any objection to be either served personally on the party objected to, or left at his residence as designated on the register. The same proceedings shall be had in relation to the person so objected to, as hereinbefore provided in respect to, persons whallenged in the formation of the register, and the names be erased or refained according as the inspectors are satisfied. And the inspectors on said Saturday may also decide upon the claim of any person not registered who shall prove in the ria user now provided by law that he is a legal voter of said Ward, and by his own oath, that he was not entitled as a duly qualified elector to have his name registered on or before the day on which such registered who shall prove in the manuscription of the control of the said proves to the said residence. And they may also grain a certificate to any person claiming as right to vote whose name is not registered, who, in addition to the proof now required by law, shall prove by the oath of at least one witness, to the satisfaction of the single-cors, that he is a critical of the United States, is of the sag of twentry-one years, has been an inhabitant of this State for one year heat preceding such election, for the last six months a residence of the City and County of New-York, and is an actual residence of the district where be proposed to vote; and said less mentioned certificate, in addition to the name and residence of the single-register of such far is graited by the oath of the city and County of New-York, and is an actual residence of

willied and corrupt perjuty.

SEC. 7. The books in which such registry is to be kept shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Gommon Council to the order of the inspectors, on the Saturday previous to the day fixed for opening the same, and within three days after the election shall be, by the inspectors, returned to the Clerk of the Common Council, together with all certificates filed, and any printed copies which may remain in their hands; and each year the inspectors of each election district shall demand and receive, as well the register of the year previous, as the blank book for the register about to be made, in order that the register of the year previous, as the blank sork for the register about to be made, in order that the register of the year previous. They may who shall be proved to them to have died, to have changed his previdence or to have been convicted of any infamous crime, and in no other case whatever; and they shall not strike out the tame of any person on the ground of change of residence, without at least three days' previous notice having been left at the the residence of such person, as specified in such register, stating the intention to strike out his name on the ground of his being no longer a resident of the district. They may make additions to such registery in the following cases only:

First: Of the names of persons who have become qualified electors since the preceding election.

Second: Of the names of persons who were constred in the prior registry in consequence of their inability to claim the in-

sertion of their names. Such inability may be proved by the cath of the claimant, or of any other person; and, in making such additions, the Inspectors shall proceed in the manner prescribed in the third section of this Act.

SEC. 3. The inspectors of Election shall each receive, in addition to the compensation now allowed them, the sum of two deliars for each day actually such accessarily employed in making said registry, and revising and examining the same, which small be raid to them at the same time and in the same number in which they are raid their other fees. And they may appoint a clerk, who shall be entitled to the same compensation; such expenses, teachier with the expense of providing books and printing notices and copies of such registry or revision, and all other exceptions necessarily meaning in carrying out the prevision. printing notices and copies of such registry or revision, and all office of these houseartly incurred in carrying out this provisions of the Art shall be paid out of the Treasury of the City and Courty of New-York at the termination of every election. And all powers or duties conferred by law on said Inspections has been recised by them, or a majority of them, as well while making the righter as on the day of the election. And if said inspectors, or either of them, shall willfully violate any of the position of the duties of their effice, they shall be subject to a fixe of 500 and imprisonment in the Pententhary of the city for not less than els mearlis, nor more than two years.

Sec. 8. The Common Council of the City of New-York shall sesjin at least three Constables or Marshals to attend the measure of each Board of Inspectors, whose duty it shall be to execute their orders and process in preserving order at sen in me

cute their orders and process in preserving orders at sevines.

Sec. 10. The inspectors shall, before entering on the duties prescribed by this Act, take the each prescribed by this Constitution of this State, in the manuer heretofore provided with regard to the each on election day, and no additional each shall be necessary on the morning of the election. They, or any one of them, shell have authority to administer an each to any witness in relation to any matter in respect to which they are authorized to receive proof by the provisions of this Act; and whosever it shall appear to them that any person is required as a witness before them, in relation to any such anster, they may issue process of subpers, under their hands, or the hands of a majority of them, requiring the attendance of such persons before them, at a time and place to be therein specified, and any person will fully disobeving such process, shall forfeit ten dollars to the une of the each city and county of New-York.

Sec. 11. So much of all Acts heretofore existing, relating to elections in the City of New-York, as combet with this Act are eachy repealed.

Sec. 12. The Common Council shall provide all the macessary blanks and instructions to aid such Inspectors in discharging that during times that the council as a such inspectors in discharging that during the state of the such large countries and instructions to aid such Inspectors in discharging that during the state of the such as a such large core in discharging that during the state of the such as a such large core in the city of Act.

nks and instructions to aid such Inspectors in disch eir duties under this Act, as well as under the Auts here seed relative to elections in said city. CANALS-THEIR SUPERINTENDENCY.

pussed relative to elections in said city.

THE STATE CANALS—THEIR SUPERINTENDENCY.

Mr. UPHAM brought in a bill which provides for letting out, by contract, the repairing of the following public works: The Cayuga and Seneca Canal, including the Cayuga Inlet; the Oswego Canal, including the Oneida River Improvement, the Seneca River Towing Path, and the Baldwinsville Canal; and all the Superintendent's section of the Eric Canal, not now under contract. Not more than one Superintendent's section, as now defined, to be let to one person or company, except the Oswego Canal, the Seneca River Improvement, the Seneca River Towing Path, and Baldwinsville Canal; all of which shall be let in one contract.

It divides the canals of the State into fourteen subdivisions, to be known and distinguished as Residencies, four of which shall be on the Eastern Division, five on the Middle and five on the Western Division. Either of the Canal Commissioners may say and any of the Resident Engineers from the exercise of all power and duty as Superintendent until the order of the Canal Board in the premises, whenever it shall appear to aim that sus a Frameer has in any particular violated or neglected his duty. The Canal Board shall appoint two Resident Engineers, who shall possess all the powers and perform the duties of Canal Supern tendent, which office shall be abolished upon the passes of this Act.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Residency No. 1, from Albany to the head of Lock No. —, at Spraker's, the Champlain Canal from the shall from the head of Lock No. —, at Spraker's, to the case the shall from the head of Lock No. —, at Spraker's, to include the Eric Canal from the head of Lock No. —, at Spraker's, to the case bank of the Obacka Laker.

Residency No. 3, to include the Champlain Canal from the head of Lock No. —, at Spraker's, to the case bank of the Obacka Laker, to

Catal.

Residency No. 3, to include the Champlain Canal from the foot of the guard lock, south side of the Mohawk River, to Whitehall; the Glen's Falls feeder, and Waterford side out.

Residency No. 4, to include the Black River Canal and feeders; the Improvement of Black River, and the reservoirs connected with the said Canal.

Residency No. 1, to include the Eric Canal from the east bank of the Oneida Lake Canal to the foot of lock No. 50; and the Oneida Lake Canal the Eric Eland from the east bank of the Oneida Lake Canal the Ericville and Cazenovia Lake reservoirs, and the Oneida, Chittenango, Limestone and Buttermits Creek feeders.

Residency No. 2, to include the Eric Canal from the foot of lock No. 50 to the east line of Wayne County, the Caynes and

Residency No. 2, to include the Eric Cenal from the foot of lock No. 56 to the east line of Wayne County, the Cayaga and Seneca Canal, the Cayaga Inlet, the Nine-Mile Creek feeder, and the Skansateles reservoir.

Residency No. 3, to include the Oswego Canal, the Oneida River improvement, the Seneca River towing path, and the Endwinsville side-cut. Enlawinsville side ent.

Residency No. 4, to include the Chenango Canal, the Eaton
Brook, Hatch's Pend, Bradly Brook, Leland Pond and Madison
Brook reservoirs, and the feeders connected therewith.

Residency 5, to include the Crooked Lake Canal, the Cheming Canal and Feeder.

mung Canal, and Feeder. ming Canal, and Feeder.

Residency 1, to include the Eric Canal from the east to the west line of Wayne County.

Residency 2, to include the Eric Canal from the east to the Residency 2, to include the Eric Canal from the east to the west line of Monroe County, including the Genesee Feeder.

Residency 3, to include the Eric Canal from the east to the

west line of Menroe County, including the Genesce Feeder.
Residency 3, to include the Eric Canal from the east to the
west line of Orleans County.
Residency 4, to include the Eric Canal from the west line of
Orleans County to Bufallo.
Residency 5, to include the Genesce Valley Canal, and the
Reservoirs and Feeders therewith connected.

ASSEMBLY.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL.
The SPEAKER announced the following Standing Committees: Ways and Means-Messrs. Odell, Scatt, Prendergast, Deans ton, Guest.

ton Greet.

Commerce and Narigation - Messrs. Wakemen, Anthon.

Desiler. Corpen et. Mahen.

Canals - Messrs. Cole. Goodrich. Venderveer. White. Canals - Messes. Cole. Goodrich. Vanaerveer. Valle.
Thomes.
Kailceads-Messes. Hoyle, B. Smith, Wiltse, J. B. Clark, torthup.

Hanks-Mersrs, Bradner, Juliand, Miller, Lafever, Jenkins,
Invarance Componies-Messrs, Scott, Gage, Woods, Mead

Instruct Computer Street Rev. Rev. C. Street Rev. C. Street Rev. C. Street Rev. Market, Harchett, Matteson, Mailory. S. Hysic, Warner, Harchett, Matteson, Mailory. S. Hysic, Warner, Main, Wells, H. Hyde, Hayes, Mahen. Printinges and Elections-Messrs. Spraker, Powers, Levett, Lee, Mattes. Fettimes of Aliens-Messrs. Trimmer, Kingman, Ray, Coon. E. T. Wood.

E. T. Wood.

E. T. Wood.

Erection and Division of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Paine,
Curtis, Mairby, Brady, Hobbs.

Cloims—Messrs. Snow, Femicid, Dewey, Hanford, Case.
Internal Affeirs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. B. Smith,
Wells, Messey, Buckley, Fran.
Medical Societies and Colleges—Messrs. Devening, Bucklin,
Gray, Hampton, Duganne.
State Charitable Institutions—Messrs, Mallory, Floyd, Longstreet, Muler, Dolan.

Incorporation of Cities and Villages-Messrs. Spinols, Peck. Rielly, Morgan, Snedeker. Manufacture of Salt-Messrs. Burton, Wright, Haxtun.

Manufacture of Salt-Messrs. Burton, Wright, Haxtun, Spraker, Buckley. Trade and Manufactures-Messis. Shes, Parker, Whrite-nour, Rodests, Brevoort. State Privons-Messrs. Squire, Hoyle, Gould, Strang, Simons.

Engrossed Bills-Mesers. Warner, G. A. Dudley, Abbott, Ten Brocck, Thomas.

Marin Gray Present Crocker

roeck, Thomas,
Milità and Public Defense—Mesers, Gray, Prescott, Crocker,
rendergast, Mattice.
Reads and Bridges—Mosers, B. Bailey, Fowles, Spinola, Roses and Jover, Hempton.

Public Londs—Messrs. Fowler, Rose, Bancus, Reeve, Tracey.

Public Londs—Messrs. Flowler, Cobb. King, Barnes, Lewis.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Williams, Ward.

5. Dudley, Reed. C. T. Mills.

Agriculture—Messrs. Hoysradt, Ketcham, Alger, Dimock.

Public Printing—Messrs. Dixon, Greene, Shes. A. J. Mills.

1 Clark.

Public Printings Academy Countries Department—Messre, Gould, Capenditures of the Executive Department—Messre, Gould, Vitheck, Schoommaker, S. Dudley, I. Wood, Expenditures of the House—Messre, Dawson, Greene, Johnson, Hanford, T. D. Bailey, Judiciary—Messre, Foot, Trimmer, Wakeman, Holmes, Pres-Judiciary—Messre, Foot, Trimmer, Wakeman, Holmes, Pres-Judiciary-Messes, Foot, Trimmer, Wakeman, Holmes, Pres-tt, Anthon, Hakes, Lint Library-Messes, Van Santvoord, Duganne, Curtis, evoort, Main.

NOTICES OF BILLS. • Mr. E. T. WOOD, to divide the Seventh Ward, in Mr. CURTIS, to repeal Croton River Bridge Com-

Mr REED, to regulate the per diem allowance to Mr. DAWSON, to amend the Charter of New-York.

Mr. DAWSON, to amend the Charter of New-Lork.

THE NEW-YORK CITY STREET ROYS.

Mr. DUGANNE gave notice of a bill the object of
which will be to establish an Industrial and Apprenticeship School for the New-York City street boys. He
proposes to have a vessel situated in New-York Harbor for the reception of such boys, where they will be
taught reading, writing and other branches of a common education, and wil also be taught ship-carpentry
and be made good sailors. To defray the expenses he
proposes that the State appropriate a certain sum of proposes that the State appropriate a certain sum on money, provided the merchants of New-York raise

A SECOND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr. BRADNER gave notice of a bill, the object of which is to give the Governor power to appoint three persons Commissioners to visit various sections of the State, and select a suitable site for the erection of a State, and select a suitable site for the erection of a second State Lunatic Asylum. These Commissioners are to report their selection to the next Legislature, and that Legislature, if it deems expedient, adopt fur-ther measures for the establishment of the Asylum. The bill will name a sum to be appropriated to defray the expenses of the Commission. STATEN-ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY FERRY-

BOATS.

Mr. SHEA introduced a bill to amend the Act enti-tled "An Act to enable the Staten-Island Railroad "Company to own and run steam ferry-boats." Passed

March 29, 1853.
It amends by providing that said Company - ay em It amends by providing that said Company a sy employ so much of their funds as shall be necessary for that purpose, in owning and running steam ferry-boats between the eastern terminus of the railroad and the City of New-York, and the western terminus thereof and the City of Perth Amboy, or its vicinity, in the State of New-Jersey.

Mr. MORGAN, to establish the County of Erwin

SPINOLA, relative to laying out streets it Brooklyn, also, relative to laying out parks in Brooklyn.
INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. HAKES, to erect the County of Canisteo.

from parts of Steuben.

Mr. RIELLY, to have all Banks redeem their bills

Mr. HAKES, to erect the County of Camstee.

Mr. SQUIRE moved that the use of the Chamber be granted to Mr. Hutchinson of Kansas affairs. Adopted. Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Coon and

Northup for the remainder of the week, and to Mr-

Clocker till Saturday morning.

Mr. G. A. DUDLEY moved that so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, he referred to a Committee of Seven. Carried. Adjourned.

FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

The Albany Morning Express having taken occasion to copy and comment on the exposition in one of my letters of the infidel opinions expressed by The Boston Post, The Post this morning explains its position in an article of some length, of which, as it charges me with misrepresentation, I will, with your permission, copy the material portions. With regard to Tom Paine's declaration "that

the system of a plurality of worlds renders the Christian faith at once little and ridiculous, and scatters it in the mind like feathers in the air, "scatters it in the mind like feathers in the air,"
The Post says:

"We never distinctly or indistinctly intimated anything about the declaration aforesaid. In noticing an article in the last number of The Presbyterian Review, we did say that the writer, while advocating the doctrine of the pluralky of worlds, desied the trath of Paine's declaration. And this is all we said about it; and nobody knows to this day our private opinion of it. The Post is not in the habit of obtruding its own religious notions upon its readers."

The use of language, according to an eminent French politician of The Post evidently shrinks from openly indersing Paine's declaration, yet no one

openly indersing Paine's declaration, yet no one can fail to see that its remarks convey a covert assent to that declaration. And in the which I referred in my previous letter that assent was still more plainly conveyed.

was still more plainly conveyed.

The Post continues its justification thus:

"We humbly submit that we are utterly unable to perceive the least connection between the narrative of Creation, according to Moses, and a Faith in Christianity, according to Christ. At the same time we do not deny for a moment, in print, that the Moseic account may be correct, or that it is possible to so define its words as to make them "gibe" with the plaines evidence of science. In the paragraph quoted we express no opinion of our own, but merely notice the facts of the case.

We never said what 'Oliver' says we did, and we believe that a man may be a good Christian, and yet

We never said what 'Oliver' says we did, and we believe that a man may be a good Christian, and yet hold any opinion he chooses about Genesis and its commentators. Consequently 'our withers are unwring' by the enlightened and logical indignation of The Express. If we have ever taken any 'steps toward Paganism,' we have never said so 'in the paper,' and we defy all men to show that we have.'

It must certainly be admitted from this that The Post does not deny "in print," as it signifi-cantly expresses it, that the Mosaic account may be correct, and it is, of course, entitled to the ful

benefit of the explanation.

I have no wish to find fault with the religious opinions of The Post, or of any other journal, and my motives for quoting its remarks on the Book of Genesis, were not theological but political. I looked upon the views there cautiously developed by The Post, as an evidence of the strait to which the Pro-Slavery party in this country is reduced. To uphold the Peculiar Institution and the Fugi-tive Slave Law, it is necessary to deny the Law of God and overthrow the authority of the Bible.

DOMESTIC LIFE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

Much as has been written on the Domestic Institution of the South, there are features of that institution which have yet to be exhibited in their true colors, of which neither North nor South seem to be fully aware. In the North we are apt to suppose that there must be something in the "cherished institution" of Southern Slavery, which is either very profitable or very gratifying to Southern feelings. A sojourn, however, of a few weeks among our Southern neighbors is sufficient to convince us that whatever profit there may be attached to the traffic in slaves—to the breeding and raising of a stock of human chattels—there is very little of either profit or gratification in the re lation of master or mistress and slave, so far a least as that relation exists in the domestic circle A few facts which have come under our own ob servation, will serve to illustrate their position We will not expose the doings of strictly private life. We will go no further than life in a boarding house, where we pay handsomely for all we have and are consequently under no obligations for "Southern hospitality," but feel at liberty to use for the benefit of truth and humanity, the developments which have forced themselves upon our attention. We do not seek to give extraordinary

occurrences, but common life as it is here.

The family at this house consists of a hostess portly dimensions, who has certainly been a handsome woman, and probably, in the early part of her life, a kind, good natured, sociable, and perhaps even an amiable lady. She was the daughter of a hasker family She is evidently a woman of stre sympathies, and naturally generous in disposition; "Miss Eliza," her sister, a maiden lady; a young

man nineteen years of age, son of the hostess, and his sister, a little lively girl about eleven years old, and the Deputy Marshal. The boarders consist of between thirty and forty merchants, and tradespeople of the city, nearly all of whom are of Northern birth, and, privately speaking, of North-

ern principles as well. The remaining members of the family resident in outhouses along with the wood, dogs and ver-min. They are as follows: "Big Sylvie," a col-ored woman, about thirty-five years of age. She is an intelligent cook, and has authority over the kitchen, under the hostess and Miss Eliza, and whose commands are daily enforced by the threats of the Deputy Marshal. Big Sylvie is a stout, well-built negress with about one fourth Anglo-Saxon blood. In addition to her accomplishments as a cook, she has acquired the art of smoking tobacco and of drinking whisky, in which she has attained a degree of perfection equal to that of many of the white race around her. Her person, her clothes her hair seems to be thoroughly soaked in a very dark colored oil, or in more common language It is possible that water is applied to erease. her face and hands occasionally, but it is by acci-dent and not from any desire for cleanliness. We do not often venture even to look into the kitchen, as it is by no means conducive to an appetite for dinner. We cannot say what the floor of the kitchen is paved with. It is possible that there are bricks there, but they cannot be discovered without considerable excavation. Big Sylvie never leaves the kitchen; she lives there, she sleeps there, adjusts her toilet there, smokes there, boards there, drinks there, andwhenever she can get enough of the favorite bever-age—gets drunk there. The dining room is up one flight of steps, and 'Big Sylvie'' has established the rule that it is not within her province to make her appearance in the dining-room even after the boarders have dined. She has a very nice idea on this boundary question, and I have been frequently amused at the pertinacity with which she adheres

to her established custom in this respect.

It is necessary to call the cook Big Sylvie to distinguish her from the waiting or chambermaid. whose name is likewise Sylvie. Little Sylvie is neat young woman, so nearly white as to be equa in appearance to many who boast of Angle-Saxon origin. All that is wanted being the blush on he cheeks. She did not know who to call father, and her mother was nearly as white as herself Slavery does not suit Little Sylvie. She has spiri and no small share of intelligence. For a wife we would infinitely prefer her to the "Miss Eliza" who exercised so much authority over her. She only needs education. It appears that she had proved a temptation to one of "the boys," and the result was a fine baby, which our hostess took charge of and treated it "as kindly as though it had been wholly white, and (as is too often the case with white children) nursed it to death. Little Sylvie knows a little too much for complete submission and not enough to effect her escape. She threat ens she will run away when the Marshal exercises his cruel authority over her, and on one occasion she did run away, but was found at the home of her owner, a slave-breeder in the neighborhood, who, in all probability, is her father. She had

been hired, however, by our hostess, and she wasof course, for the time being, her property. Having learned her whereabouts, Mr. Frank, th young man above mentioned, and the Marshal vere dispatched to bring her back, with instructions from our hostess "not to strip her;" not to "draw blood in chipping her," and "not to give "her more than six lashes." Our good hostess was very particular in telling us these facts, to show her tender regard for little Sylvie; and these words, taken verbatim from her own lips, just confirms what some of the slaves have told us, that it is customary for a Marshal to take young girls and women to the guard-house; strip them quate naked, and then apply the lash, or take such other liberties with their persons as cruelty or lust may dictate. Here was a young man, not twenty years of age, sent after a woman, a mother, with instructions not to strip her and not mother, with instructions not to strip her and not to draw blood. He had already threatened her with his vengeance, and how far the instructions of his mother were adhered to, when sent on such an errand, may be easily imagined. However, little Sylvie was whipped in the guard-house; brought back, and forced by the Marshal to beg the pardon of her, wittens and to remise not to run away of her mistress, and to promise not to run away again. She stated that the reason she ran away was, that her mistress had placed her under the authority of the Marshal, and she thought it un-

Our hostess explained to us that she had found it so difficult to manage her servants that it became necessary for her to send for the Marsha came necessary for her to send for the Marshal to live in the house, so as to keep the negroes in subjection. So poor little Sylvie is obliged to submit to this bullying, threatening and whip-ping; but she cannot do it contentedly. She is

not happy.

Hark! what is that! At the moment of my Hark! what is that! At the moment of my writing I am interrupted by a shriek. Some one is crying bitterly. Who is it? Looking out at my room window I see coming up the stairs poor little Sylvie, and by her side is the once amiable Mrs. —, who is now transformed into a demon in appearance, beating in an unmerciful manner this white young woman, who has the spirit but not the liberty to return blow for blow. In a few moments Sylvie was in our room. few moments Sylvie was in our room.

"I came," said she, "Mr.——, because I thought you were in F——"

At this moment the being whom we have the

charity to believe was once a good woman, passed the door and cast in such a look as would have done credit to a Russian bear. It was one of the most fiendlike expressions of countenance we have seen since visiting the Lunatic Asylum in this city. Little Sylvie, seeing this, turned off her remark to some other subject than the one she came upon, and after saying a few words to my wife left the

The hostess then came in, her countenance con siderably improved, but still expressive of strong feelings of suspicion and excitement. "What did Sylvie say to you!" she demandel. We consid ered this question impertinent, and did not think

ered this question impertured;
it necessary to answer directly.
"Nothing in particular," I remarked. She said
"she came because she thought I was in;" and
then my wife asked her if she thought mere of me
than of her, and she thought she did. This playful
remark had the effect of relaxing the features of the old lady; and she sat down on a trunk and related some of her troubles: "The fact is," she said, "I find it more than I

can do to keep that girl, Sylvie, to her work, and now she has been threatening to run away. The reason I asked you what she said is, I thought she wanted you to give her a pass to help her along the railroad. Are there any slaves where you come from?"

"We have none in New-York," I replied. The old lady looked more suspicious, and seemed to think she had an Abolitionist in her own house 'Sylvie," she continued, "is an excellent serv-t; but she is dreadfully self-willed, and she makes me a great deal of trouble. She vows she will not submit to the Marshal. She has had one child, and when I threaten to have her flogged. she pretends she is in the same way again, and she may be, for aught I know. But that is her way of getting off being whipped, because she thinks I will not have her whipped under such circum-stances. The other day she was starting off and was going to her master, but I sent the Marshal was going to her master, but I sent the Marshai after her. It was very wet under foot, and if she had gone she would have canght cold, and that would have injured her. I do not want to have any man's property injured while it is in my possession. It keeps me in a constant state of excitement night and day to keep the servants at their work. They will worry my life out. There is big Sylvie, the cook: I gave her some whisky yesterday, and then he get very somewhere else, and was so drunk she got more somewhere else, and was so drunk there was nothing ready for dinner. I would do anything to get clear of them. My life is a constant turnoil. These boys, Ben and Dan, require to be told every day to bring your wood. I gave Dan a whipping yesterday about your wood, but it makes no difference. He requires the same to-

After going on in this strain for some time our hostess finished her discourse, and we told her we thought it would be easier to fetch our own wood she would go and live in New-York she would get clear of this great trouble, as the servants there are paid for their labor and take a pride in estab lishing a good character as housekeepers.
"Well," she replied, "I should be glad to get

clear of these negroes."

In addition to these slaves are "Georgia," stout plantation negress from Georgia; and John, a waiter, and three boys, Dan, Ben and Christopher,

seven slaves in all, who receive only board and clothes for their labor. Our laundress is an intelligent woman; nearly white, and of prepossessing appearance. Like those engaged in the house, she toils for the support of others. She says she pays \$9 a month to her owner for the use of herself, \$4 a month for rent, and has to clothe and board herself into the bar What an institution is this to be proud of

A man of wealth, under this " noble institution,

takes from a poor widow woman \$9 a month out of her bard earnings at the washtub, leaving her to maintain herself with the balance. Yet, we are told, colored people could not provide for themselves if free. Here, then, is a specimen of domestic life in connection with an institution for the maintenance of which so much effort is made by our Southern neighbors. What is the effect on themselves!

Here is a lady, brought up in a Quaker family,
which is a guaranty of her originally good training, transformed, by the operation of this system,
by the practice of enforcing unjust, tyrannical laws, converted into a fiendlike tyrant—a misery to her-self and a terror to her wretched subjects. What a system is this for a State calling itself "chival-rous" to boast of; for Legislatures to legalize, and for learned judges to sustain; for presidents to dignify as a "domestic institution" based on "constitutional rights," and for the Congress and Government of a great Republic to be striving to

We submit that our experience here has been but little calculated to weaken our faith in the the principle of Freedom, for we have looked in vain for a single counterbalance either in the com fort and profit or convenience of masters or of servants to set off against the enormous evils of ignorant vassalage on the one side, and and of cruel and licentious tyranny on the other. Both masters and servants appear to us to be alike enslaved by this system, and could they be both en-lightened as to the blessings of Liberty—could the prejudices of an unfortunate education on the one hand, and the evils of a legalized and compulsory ignorance on the other, be removed, both might be led to rejoice in that freedom which extends to all equal rights, and equal responsibilities.

THE OUTRAGE ON MR. BRADY, AS DE SCRIBED BY HIMSELF.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser.

On Friday night last, about 9 o'clock, while he was at his rooms in the house of a friend, there was a knock at the door, and a colored boy appeared and said that the Chairman of the School Committee wished to see Mr. Brady. Mr. Brady thought the summens strange, and unsuspectingly went to the door, when he was seized and dragged through the front yard to the street. There being not more than seven or eight persons engaged in the work of violence, he was amazed, and could not think but he was the victim of some queer practical joke; yet he did

not know who would presume to take such liberties with him. When he was in the street he was thrown down, and then began to call for help, when one of the ruffians told him if he did not shut his mouth his threat would be cut. He still continued to shout for assistance, however, and was then as varely choked.

"No one answered his crices for help, and some of the hair was torn from his scalp, and then a small quantity of black paint was poured over his head. This ran down and stained his face, and, to some extent, soiled his clothes, which were also considerably torn in the scuffle. But he was not stripped, nor was his head shaved, nether was he tarred, and not a feather was used. As the party were leaving him, he asked what he had done that he should be treated in that manner, and he was told, "You wrote that Oxford letter!" Such was the revelation to him of his great crime. On returning to the house, he discovered that his pecket-book was gone, and he was personally in a deplerable condition. He was almost speechless from the terrible cheking that he had suffered, and his law was dislocated, and pained him excessively. His face was also scratched in places, and the villanous compound was direadfully disagreeable. He sent for a physician; and the stain is removed from his villainous compound was dreadfully disagreeable. He sent for a physician; and the stain is removed from his face are head, while only a hearseness indicates the severity of the ruffianly treatment of his throat."

The letter which Mr. Brady wrote, and which was

considered sufficient cause for this hideous outrage, was published in The Oxford Citizen. The following is the offensive part of it. The writer had described

is the offensive part of it. The writer had described a Christmas sermon, and thus proceeds:

"Curiesity at beholding a crowd so much denser than at the church, attracted my attention, and led me to hait a moment, when lo! there came to my cars the hearse notes of an auctioneer, selling a fellow creature, a human being, to the highest bidder.

"Never were my feelings so much shocked. Though I had before witnessed the horrid spectacle of the sale of a human being, yet, upon this day, commemorative of such an event as can never be known again upon earth—the birth of the immaculate and only Son of God—and after such a discourse as that to which we had just listened, to witness a deed so revolting at any time to the feelings of any one in the least degree im had just listened, to witness a deed so revolting at any time to the feelings of any one in the least degree imbued with Christian philatthropy, and so contradictory of every precept of Hun for whom the day had been named, it was really shocking beyond description, and to hear the auctioneer crying, with stentorian voice, 'Orly \$1,285 is bid for this boy,' 'A fine likely 'migger' going for \$1,285,' 'Must be sold to the highest bidder.' It disgusted and shocked me beyond measure. It was almost enough to make one ashamed that he belonged to a ruce of beings that could so prey upon their species.

"Oh! what a contrast was this scene, almost at the door of the church, to what we might have expected

"Oh! what a contrast was this scene, almost at the door of the church, to what we might have expected of that community of which we had just heard so favorable an account. If this scene was thought to be in accordance with the! Christian character, and the minister had such scenes in view when speaking in such high terms of the community (as he must have had). I wendered, as the hour suited, that they did not make the sale at the church after the sermon, and before the benediction, the minister being auctioneer. Perhaps, however, they knew that they could not get such a crowd there as they wanted, and therefore they came to the way leading up to the Temple of Justice (so-called).

to the way leading up to the Temple of Justice (so-called).

"Oh! how I wished for a Paul to stand up before them, at the entrance to this temple, and 'reason to them,' as to Felix, 'of righteousness, of temperance, and of judgment to come." Like Felix, they must have 'trembled' at his reasoning, but, like him, those who could be guilty of such an act of inhumanity, with all the lights of the 19th century beaming upon them, would probably answer, 'Go thy way for this time; 'when I have no more slaves to sell I will call for thee."

J. B."

BALL OF YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Second Annual Ball of the Young Men's Association for the benefit of the Catholic orphans and half-orphans of this city took place last evening at Niblo's Saloon. This is the same association which last Winter held a ball for the same purpose, from which the sum of \$1,000 was netted for the benefit of the charity. The object is to afford the means for relieving the wants of Catholic children who have been deprived of their parents, and providing for their education. A very large number of children have been already indebted to the munificence of this association for care and instruction, and in just such proportion as its numbers, efficiency and abilities increase, it is contemplated to extend the range of its benevolence. The funds realized on the occasion of its yearly festivals are harded over to the Trustees of the Prince street Catholic Orphan Asylum, to be applied as their good judgment may dictate. Their charity, however, is not confined exclusively to those children who are under the charge of the Prince street Asylum, but in intended to be distributed among the needy Catholic orphans of the whole city, without regard to their

connection with any particular charitable institution, The ball last night was truly a most brilliant and successful affair. The state of the roads and the weather, and the attractiveness of the occasion itself, were most conducive to a full feminine attendance, and an unusually large assemblage of ladies was the result. Nor was there any deficiency or scarcity of the (financially) more important sex-the extensive salcon of Niblo's was literally crowded with as many couples as could find two square feet of space each for the performance of a stationary waltz, or were willing to undertake the more complicated evolutions of the polka or schottische without moving a foot and a half either way. Shelton's quadrille band furnished the music, and after the dancing had been kept up with as much spirit and animation as the crowded state of the hall would admit, until 12 o'clock, the company adjourned by installments to the supper-room.

Seven hundred tickets were disposed of, and the sum realized for the Orphan Fund, after deducting all necessary expenses, will not fall far short of \$2,000. The whole number in attendance was variously estimated, but it is certain that people enough were present to make the ball one of the most successful of the Winter, and to yield a magnificent sum to the noble

charity to which the proceeds were devoted. Dancing was resumed after the supper, and at 2 o'clock it seemed highly probable that the musicians had not more than half completed their harmonious nightly task.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THE FIRST ONE,-The Manifesto of the Mayor caused a little stampede among the rowdy portion of our community last night, but notwithstanding the order, we saw several bands of desperadoes perambulating the streets of the Ninth, Eighth and Fifth Wards, evidently intent on having a "muss." Several among these gangs were intoxicated, and using the vilest and most blasphemous language as they passed along the streets. In the early part of the evening a gang of desperate-looking fellows passed down the Sixth avenue, jostling against those whom they met. At a later hour, toward 12 o'clock, a gang of well-dressed loafers or rowdies might have been seen hanging about the corner of Broadway and Walker street, Fifth Ward, and slyly whispering among each other as if settling or arranging the preliminaries of some premeditated burglary or disturbance. A few loud words, accidentally dropped, betrayed that they had read and stood in fear of the Mayor's Manifesto. It appeared as if they desired some other gang to get in trouble first. Said one of of this precious crowd to a companion who evidently cared but little for the police or anybody else, and who was moving off: "Wait till we see what will be done

with the first one of them arrested." There they stood haranguing some considerable time, but not a policeman made his appearance until they had moved away of their own accord.

A WINDFALL,-The Cleveland Plaindealer says A WINDYALL,—The Cleveland Plaindealer says that a young man named Harry Gray, who is engaged as a watchman at the Kentucky Locomotive Works in that city, has recently had left him, conditionally, by a deceased uncle in England, \$300,000. This gentleman, Mr. Gray, is said to be a very clever fellow—only 24 years of age—already having inherited \$45,000 from his father, which he spent for the benefit of himself and "mankind in general." His prudent old uncle, knowing his fast habits in his youth, and not knowing his industrious habits now, inserted, as a condition of the inheritance, that if the said Harry was in debt at the age of 30, \$500, he should forfeit the inheritance. Here is a stronger incentive to keep ahead of one's debts than we have ever seen before.

of one's debts than we have ever seen before.

O REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriproperty of the control of the subscriproperty of the control of the co